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We must, however, admit that the pleasure and pain that spring from our sensations, the emotions that accompany the liberation of the impulses, and the happiness or unhappiness of satisfaction or the reverse, play the part of impulses in so far that they produce very decided muscular reactions—may, perhaps, be regarded as *reflected impulses*. These expressions of feeling most commonly show themselves in the muscles of the face, but they may stir certain glands and not infrequently extend to the whole of the body. *Si: lies* and laughter are evoked by pleasure of sight or hearing, by happiness of mind, and by the satisfying changes of mood which are brought about by the perception of the ludicrous. Little children ~~roi~~ <sup>\*\*</sup> a Christmas tree show their delight by ecstatic jumping. Some of the expressions of pleasure and pain are equivocal, and may arise from either of these feelings. Tears, trembling, and blushes are generally associated with pain; but they may also be caused by overpowering happiness. The *emotions*, on the other hand, provoke each a peculiar facial expression of its own. The gamut of emotions may accordingly be illustrated pictorially; we easily identify facial expressions of greed and curiosity, vanity and shame, love and hatred, ecstasy and self-restraint. We may hardly believe that all expressions of feeling have been of practical usefulness.

in the evolution of man: indeed, many of them appear more likely to have impeded than assisted him in the struggle for life. But we are by no means obliged to assume that they owe their existence to any utility. If they are neutral — neither advantageous nor injurious — they will resemble multitudes of other capacities which we may observe in the living creatures around us.